

Stockpiling Antiviral Medication (Oseltamivir)

22 September 2004

Pandemic Influenza



Situation:

- The US Government is purchasing the anti-viral medication Oseltamivir (Tamiflu) for the Strategic National Stockpile in order to prepare for an influenza pandemic scenario.
- Department of Defense needs to prepare for this as well.

Pandemic Influenza



Situation:

- Oseltamivir is currently the only effective antiviral medication to the most likely pandemic strain (H5N1)
- Antiviral medication required to cover the time gap between when pandemic influenza emerges and when an effective vaccine becomes available (~6 months)

Assumptions



- Strain will emerge OCONUS and spread rapidly (days/weeks notice)
- Pandemic will spread in "waves" lasting approximately 6 weeks
- Marginal slowing from aggressive public health measures
- Limited worldwide availability of anti-viral meds but DoD logistics system can get meds to where they are needed on time
- Vaccine available within 6 months (by the end of the first wave of the pandemic)

Planning Factors



- Use of antiviral medication is effective in preventing illness
- "Treatment Course"= 10 pills (1bidx5d) -> DoD cost is \$41.80
- Prophylaxis = 1 pill daily while at risk (not FDA approved for > 8 weeks)
- Prophylaxis preferred option for preserving operational readiness

Strategy



Overview:

- 1. Protect forward deployed operational forces
- 2. Protect critical healthcare personnel in outbreak areas
- 3. Treatment of high risk patients
- 4. Treatment for other beneficiaries

Strategy (1)



- Prevent forward deployed combat forces from developing significant influenza illness
- Provide <u>prophylactic</u> antiviral medication during the time at risk for contracting influenza (up to 6 weeks).

Strategy (cont.)



Implementation:

- Population at Risk: forward deployed forces= ~300,000 (per Joint Staff)
- Add 10,000 HQ critical personnel
- Requiring up to 42 pills (1qdx6wks)
- Total requirement=13 million pills
 - 1.3 million packages@ \$41each
 - \$51.6 million

Strategy (2)



- Keep the Military Healthcare System operational during an influenza pandemic
- Provide <u>prophylactic</u> antiviral medicines for critical healthcare workers during the time they are at risk for contracting influenza (up to 6 weeks).

Strategy (cont.)



Implementation:

- Military Health System = 117,000 military/40,000 civilians
- "Critical" Healthcare workersestimate 25% of total ~ 40,000
- Integrate into the national plan (and use of SNS medications)
- Requirement= 1.7 million pills
 - 170,000 packages= \$7 million

Strategy (3)



- Prevent excess morbidity by identifying persons at risk for death or severe complications from influenza.
- Treat early in the course of illness with antiviral medications.

Strategy (cont.)



Implementation:

- CONUS: <u>Treatment</u> of sick high risk beneficiaries as part of the National Pandemic Influenza Response Plan
 - Anti-viral medication use in this population will follow local standards and distribution will be through community resources (SNS)
- OCONUS: DoD will need to provide required treatment courses
 - Will require additional 10,000 adult and 7,000 pediatric packages/treatment courses (\$700,000)

Strategy



Summary:

- 1. Protect forward deployed operational forces: 1,300,000 packs
- 2. Protect critical healthcare personnel: 170,000 packs
- 3. Treat OCONUS high risk patients: 17,000 packs

Total= ~1.5 million packages

Acquisition



- CY'04- Develop agreement with HHS for use of meds from the SNS (150,000 packages)
- FY'05- Purchase 300,000 packages (\$12.6 million)
- FY'06 and beyond- annual purchase of 300,000 packages
- This strategy will result in 1.2-1.5
 million doses in DoD stockpile by '08
 (four year shelf life of product)



QUESTIONS